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# BOOK REVIEWS

## AND PAMPHLETS RECEIVED

ALL BOOKS LISTED HERE MAY BE OBTAINED, POSTAGE PREPAID, UPON APPLICATION TO THE AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY, COLORADO BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

**American World Policies.** By *Walter E. Weyl*. The Macmillan Co., New York. 1917. 295 p., with index. \$2.25.

Review of this book in the small space here available is by no means adequate. Mr. Weyl has approached his subject in a manner to compel the reader's respect in the first few paragraphs at which he glances. His is by no means the work of one who criticizes captiously nor is it the result of the application of a mentality stored with undigested masses of book lore to problems of the current day. The problems which Mr. Weyl discusses he has read into his sources as thoroughly and as skillfully as he has applied these sources to his subject. Reviewing the war and its effects mainly as they reveal the subtle working out of imperialistic tendencies here and abroad, the author has presented a study of far more than the ultimate resolution of these tendencies. He arrives at an attitude which he is pleased to call "dynamic pacifism." It is this dynamic pacifism which, assuming no dogmatic stand but accommodating itself ever to the exigencies of world politics as they flow and ebb, must solve the problem of the after-war. "A league to enforce peace," says Mr. Weyl, "is a futility unless it is also a league to determine international polity. It must be a dynamic process, an adjustment of the nations of the world to their international environment." American democracy, stumbling on its way though blindly, yet growing in the strength of an increasing desire to base American prosperity upon American resources, has before it great opportunities in the creating of a stable peace.

It has also its dangers. The higher ideal which we have declared in our international relations during the past three years must not fail to continue our lode-star in all our future efforts, for internal integrity, for the solution of Pan American and Far East problems, as well as in our relations with Europe. As we apply it internally, in a thoroughly scientific utilization of our own resources and in our development within our own borders, so shall it be possible for us to apply it abroad for international reorganization of Europe and the world. Mr. Weyl sums up these conclusions with the curt admonition: "Internationalism begins at home." Of the many books that the war has produced, both analytic and prophetic in nature, few are so imperatively needed for study and earnest consideration by those who would term themselves citizens of tomorrow as this volume. There is meat here for minds æmænic from the diet of the superficial theses provided so abundantly at present. It is by no means the last word, but its solidity, its moderateness and its breadth of vision make it a sterling contribution to present-day thought.

**Pax Economica.** By *Henri Lambert*, member of the Société d'Economie Politique, of Paris. John C. Ranklin Co., New York. 1917. 99 p.

As implied in the title the author bases his thesis on the conclusion that none other than an international economic settlement can ensure a permanent peace. He interprets anew the puzzling phrase "Peace without victory" as surrender by both sides to the principle of international economic freedom. The booklet concludes with a supposititious treaty of economic peace written in this spirit. All nations not at present free trade are to pledge themselves to a radical initiatory, and thereafter gradual, reduction of customs duties, until the world shall be wholly on a free-trade basis. With regard to areas over which sovereignty is at present a matter of dispute, the author recommends a system of internationalization of control regulated, as to the nations to be so united in power, according to the interests involved at present. Damages done to countries invaded during the war are to be made good by appropriations from the six great nations involved, of which Germany and Austria combined are to pay sixty per cent and the other

four ten per cent each. The concluding article of this "treaty" provides for the calling of an international convention, "to settle all questions of general and common interest considered useful for the future international welfare of humanity."

**A League of Nations.** By *H. N. Brailsford*. The Macmillan Co., New York. 1917. 327 p., with index and maps. \$1.75.

This writer makes little attempt to "round the Horn" of imperialism, commercialism, Malthusianism, or other "isms," but sails the more tranquil seas of diplomacy and national policies. There is consequently a reluctant impression in the reader's mind that the League of Nations proposed is to be attained without much difficulty beyond the persuasion of the various nations to regulate their boundaries, sovereignties, and foreign policies on bases mutually agreeable. Add to this the abolition of secret diplomacy by the force of public opinion, and with the adjustment of a few minor considerations, the trick is done. There seems little adequate recognition of the greater possibilities in such an international organization as will not be bound by the limitations implicit in the formation of any League, of the possibility of building up such an organization, loosely at first, but with ultimate surety of aim after the manner indicated in the "Recommendations of Havana," recently adopted by the American Peace Society and the American Institute of International Law. The author falls victim to the common temptation of sketching out the World State in diagrams, with a fair and open-minded choice of the city to be selected as the Capital of the World. Mr. Brailsford can not make up his mind whether Berne, Geneva, Luxemburg, The Hague, or Constantinople would be the best capital. Meanwhile the world moves on in a state of international anarchy in which its thoughts are as far from the Capital City of the League of Nations as they are from the empty echoing corridors of the Palace of Peace. The reader, however, is much indebted to Mr. Brailsford for three admirable maps that appear at the end of this volume, one of the Austro-Hungarian nationalities, one of the roads of Asia Minor and the Bagdad region, and the third an ethnographical map of the Polish populations.

**Germany: The Next Republic.** By *Carl W. Ackerman*. George H. Doran Co., New York. 1917. 292 p. \$1.50.

Whatever the author's prejudice may be, he has not lacked opportunity to judge of the temper of thought in Germany during the greater portion of the war and at the same time to view this through American eyes. Mr. Ackerman, as Washington correspondent of the United Press, could follow the diplomatic developments in this country closely, up to the blockade of England in 1915, at which time he went to Germany and made his headquarters in Berlin, became acquainted with German and Austrian leaders of all parties, viewed the battle line at first hand, and, after the sinking of the *Lusitania*, was in close touch with the American Ambassador in Berlin until Mr. Gerard was forced to leave Germany. He says: "At the beginning of the war I was sympathetic with Germany, but my sympathy changed to disgust as I watched developments in Berlin change the German people from world citizens to narrow-minded, deceitful tools of a ruthless government. I saw Germany outlaw herself. I saw the Germany of 1915 disappear. I saw the birth of lawless Germany." The author takes as his text the statement of the editor of the *New York Tribune*, "The world cannot exist half German and half free." "The world cannot afford to consider peace with Germany," he concludes, "until the people rule. The sooner the United States and her allies tell this to the German people officially the sooner we shall have peace." His book consists of a readable, if not